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Rzach will not be found in the vexatious practice of reprinting unchanged the errors or oversights of former editions.

In short, the new volume offers to the student as correct and convenient a text of Hesiod as the present state of our knowledge renders possible. Paper and print are excellent, and typographical errors seem to be very few.

EDWARD B. CLAPP

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

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*Social Life at Rome in the Age of Cicero.* By W. WARDE FOWLER. New York: Macmillan, 1909. Pp. xiii + 362. \$2.25 net.

In his preface Mr. Fowler says of this book, "As it stands, it is merely an attempt to supply an educational want. At our schools and universities we read the great writers of the last age of the Republic, and learn something of its political and constitutional history; but there is no book in our language which supplies a picture of life and manners, of education, morals, and religion in that intensely interesting period." Again (p. 204) he says, "Our object throughout this book is only to give such a picture of society in general as may tempt a student to further and more exact inquiry." These two sentences tell us what the author of the book has attempted, and the reviewer might almost content himself with the simple observation that the author has been remarkably successful in his attempt.

The social life of a place can hardly be understood without some knowledge of the place itself and the surroundings of the people, therefore Mr. Fowler very properly begins his book with a brief description of the Rome of Cicero's time. This description is a real masterpiece. There are few details, but the salient features of the city are so brought before the reader that he is able to fill in the sketch in imagination, and, to adapt a German saying, the view of the forest is not obscured by the multitude of individual trees. Indeed, the skill with which general outlines are presented without being hidden under details is admirable throughout the book. Not that details are altogether omitted, but they are introduced largely by way of illustration, and when introduced are sometimes made so prominent as to become really important features of the whole presentation. So, for instance, in the chapter on marriage, the *laudatio Turiae* is not merely mentioned with other matter as a source of information, but the substance of the whole inscription is given (for the first time in English), with various explanatory remarks, the inscription itself, with its details of the happy marital life of Lucretius and Turia, presenting a picture of what a Roman marriage might be and serving to offset the somewhat gloomy view offered by our literary sources.

In eleven chapters the book deals with "The Topography of Rome," "The Lower Population," "The Men of Business and Their Methods," "The Governing Aristocracy," "Marriage and the Roman Lady," "The Education of the Upper Classes," "The Slave Population," "The House of the Rich Man in Town and Country," "The Daily Life of the Well-to-do," "Holidays and Public Amusements," and "Religion." These topics are treated as completely and fully as the general plan of the book permits, and cover substantially the entire field of social life. It is true that the intermediate class between the "lower population" and the "well-to-do" or the "governing aristocracy" receives comparatively little attention, but the reason for this lies in the sources of our information. To what a great extent our information on the subject of the life of his time is drawn from Cicero's letters is, of course, a matter of general knowledge, but the reader is constantly impressed with it as he peruses the pages of this excellent book.

The beginnings of the moral decadence and social unrest under which Rome suffered in the second half of the last century of the Republic are traced by Mr. Fowler, and in this he is undoubtedly correct, to the influx of wealth after the defeat of Hannibal. Great and sudden wealth, coming to a people ignorant of economic laws and unfamiliar with the productive use of capital, could not fail to be demoralizing. The lessons that we of today may learn from the Rome of Cicero's time are fairly obvious and are only lightly touched upon in the book before us, which is intended to inform the reader concerning ancient conditions, not to point out the dangers that beset us now.

To those who desire a book of reference, crammed with learned apparatus, this book will probably be disappointing, but those who wish for a general and interesting account of Roman life in the last years of the Republic will find it very satisfactory.

HAROLD N. FOWLER

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

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*The Scholia on Hypokrisis in the Commentary of Donatus.* By JOHN WILLIAM BASORE. Baltimore, 1908. Pp. 1-85.

This is the published form of a Johns Hopkins doctoral dissertation, which was accepted a decade ago, 1899, but was delayed in appearance, so that it might be based upon the text of Wessner's edition of the Commentary.

The author first faces the problem whether the scenic *Scholia*, found in so late an author, are of any value in reference to the stage customs of the Terentian age, and though he has opposed to him the opinion of Sittl, who regards these *Scholia* as directions for the declaimers of Donatus' own day, he yet presents considerable evidence that the com-